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SANTIAGO CORDERO, MARIVELISSE

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/620,566	ROGALSKI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Marivelisse Santiago-Cordero	2687	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *23 November 2005*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-8,11,12,15,16 and 18-25* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) *13 and 14* is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-8,11,12,15,16 and 18-28* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *17 July 2003* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 9-10 and 17 were cancelled.

Election/Restrictions

2. Claims 13-14 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a nonelected invention, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Applicant timely traversed the restriction (election) requirement in the reply filed on 6/1/05.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed on 11/23/05 regarding claims 1-8, 11-16, and 18-25 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

4. Applicant's arguments are directed to newly added limitations (underlined). These limitations have now been considered on the merits and a detailed explanation will follow.

Regarding claim 1, in response to applicant's arguments that Cannon does not disclose or suggest a cordless telephone base station having a fist radio transceiver for wirelessly communication with a cellular telephone using a short-range RF communications technology and a second radio transceiver for communicating with a cordless handset associated with the cordless telephone base station, wherein when the cellular telephone is within a wireless communication range of the first radio transceiver of the cordless telephone base station, the first radio transceiver and the second radio transceiver of the cordless telephone base station are activated to exchange data and audio with each other and the cordless handset communicates with the cellular telephone, the Examiner respectfully disagrees. Cannon discloses a cordless telephone base station

(Fig. 2, reference 100a) having a fist radio transceiver for wirelessly communication with a cellular telephone (Fig. 1, references 110-114) using a short-range RF communications technology (Fig. 2, reference 202) and a second radio transceiver for communicating with a cordless handset (Fig. 1, reference 102a) associated with the cordless telephone base station (Fig. 1; Fig. 2, reference 208), wherein when the cellular telephone is within a wireless communication range of the first radio transceiver of the cordless telephone base station, the first radio transceiver and the second radio transceiver of the cordless telephone base station are activated to exchange data and audio with each other (Fig. 2 in conjunction with Fig. 1; note the router 206; Fig. 3) and the cordless handset communicates with the cellular telephone (Fig. 2 in conjunction with Fig. 1; note the router 206; Fig. 3). Accordingly, the rejection is maintained.

Regarding claim 7, in response to applicant's arguments that the headset protocol used in Mooney is not embedded in the telephone base unit and the cellular telephone, the Examiner makes reference to Mooney Figs. 1 and 4, where it shows the headset protocol embedded in the telephone base unit and the cellular telephone (note that it is encompassed as reference numeral 502).

Regarding claim 15, in response to applicant's argument that the Bluetooth enabled cellular-mobile handset docking station is a separate device that works with a POTS, the fact that applicant has recognized another advantage which would flow naturally from following the suggestion of the prior art cannot be the basis for patentability when the differences would otherwise be obvious. See *Ex parte Obiaya*, 227 USPQ 58, 60 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1985). Moreover, applicant's arguments are based on a different interpretation than the one applied in the Action. The Examiner

makes reference to Wonak's Fig. 1 wherein landline telephone encompasses reference numeral 16 in conjunction with reference numeral 18; the cellular telephone is being represented by reference numeral 14; the landline telephone base station is being interpreted as reference numeral 16; and the one or more telephone handsets of the landline telephone is being interpreted as reference numeral 18. Therefore, for the reasons stated above, the rejection is maintained.

5. Applicant's amendment to the claims resulted in a new interpretation and necessitated the new grounds of rejection presented in this Action; accordingly, this Action is made FINAL.

Double Patenting

6. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., In re Berg, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); In re Goodman, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); In re Longi, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); In re Van Ornum, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); In re Vogel, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and In re Thorington, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

7. Claims 1, 6, 7-8, and 11-12 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 13, 15, and 17-19 of copending Application No. 10/790,809 (The Publication No. 2005/0197061 of copending Application No. 10/790,809 is used herein for reference). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because of the following reasons.

Regarding claim 1, claim 13 of copending Application No. 10/790,809 discloses a system for exchanging data and audio between a cellular telephone and a landline telephone, the system comprising:

a cordless telephone base station having a first radio transceiver for wirelessly communicating with a cellular telephone using a short-range RF communications technology (lines 2-3), and a second radio transceiver for communication with a cordless handset associated with the cordless telephone base station (lines 3-4); and

the cordless handset having a third cordless radio transceiver configured to communicate with the cordless telephone base station using cordless radio frequency communications (lines 7-9), and

wherein when the cellular telephone is within a wireless communication range of the first radio transceiver of the cordless telephone base station (lines 15-17),

the first radio transceiver and the second radio transceiver of the cordless telephone base station are activated to exchange data and audio with each other and the cordless handset communicates with the cellular telephone (lines 17-21).

Moreover, claims 17 and 18 of copending Application No. 10/790,809 discloses the features of the landline telephone being landline cordless telephone and the electronic device comprising a cellular phone, respectively.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to incorporate activating the transceivers of the base station as establishing the wireless communication because it would permit the exchange of information between the cellular phone (i.e., the electronic device) and the handset through the base station (copending Application No. 10/790809; lines 17-21).

Regarding claim 6, claim 19 of copending Application No. 10/790,809 discloses wherein when the first and second radio transceivers of the base station are activated to exchange data and audio with each other, the cordless handset is able to receive incoming calls and make outgoing calls for the cellular telephone.

8. This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Regarding claim 7, claim 13 of copending Application No. 10/790,809 discloses a system for wireless communications between a cellular telephone and a landline telephone, the system comprising:

a telephone base station associated with the landline telephone including a short-range wireless transceiver and a first cordless radio transceiver (lines 2-4);

one or more handsets, each handset comprising a second cordless radio transceiver configured to communicate with the first cordless radio transceiver of the telephone base station using radio frequency communications (lines 7-9),

a cellular telephone employing a short-range wireless communications technology compatible with the short-range wireless transceiver of the telephone base station (lines 10-14) so that when the cellular telephone is in a range of the short-range wireless transceiver (lines 15-17), a wireless communication is established between the cellular telephone and the telephone base station (lines 17-19), and

wherein when the wireless communication is established (lines 15-17), an audio link is established between the cellular telephone and the telephone base station (lines 17-21) by using a short-range wireless communications headset profile embedded in the telephone base station of the landline telephone and the cellular telephone (lines 4-6) for exchanging audio packets when an audio exchange is required (lines 19-21).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to establish and audio link and use a headset profile embedded in the telephone base station of the landline telephone and the cellular telephone because it is the framework for conventional short-range wireless communications, it the most commonly used profile, and because it relies on SCO audio and a subset of AT commands.

Moreover, claims 17 and 18 of copending Application No. 10/790,809 discloses the features of the landline telephone being landline cordless telephone and the electronic device comprising a cellular phone, respectively.

Regarding claim 8, claim 15 of copending Application No. 10/790809 discloses wherein a data link is established using an Asynchronous Connectionless Link (ACL) connection along with the audio link to support data exchange between the cellular telephone and the telephone base station.

Regarding claim 11, claim 13 of copending Application No. 10/790809 discloses wherein the one or more handsets further include cordless radio transceivers and antenna (lines 7-9; note that the antenna is inherently present).

Regarding claim 12, claim 19 of copending Application No. 10/790,809 discloses wherein when the wireless communication is established, one of the one or more headsets is used to receive incoming calls for the cellular telephone and to send outgoing calls on behalf of the cellular telephone.

9. This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

10. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

11. Claims 1-2 and 4-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Cannon et al. (hereinafter "Cannon"; Patent No.: 6,650,871; cited in form PTO-892, paper no. 20050812).

Regarding claim 1, Cannon discloses a system for exchanging data and audio between a cellular telephone and a landline telephone, the system comprising: a cordless telephone base station (Figs. 1-2, reference numerals 100a or 100b) having a first radio transceiver for wirelessly communicating with a cellular telephone using a short-range

RF communication technology (Fig. 2, reference numeral 202), and a second cordless radio transceiver Fig. 2, reference numeral 208) for communicating with a cordless handset associated with the cordless telephone base station (col. 4, lines 26-33); and the cordless handset (Fig. 1, reference 102a; Fig. 3) having a third cordless radio transceiver configured to communicate with the cordless telephone base station using cordless radio frequency communications (Fig. 1, reference numeral 102a; Fig. 3, reference numeral 302; col. 4, lines 36-40), and wherein when the cellular telephone is within a wireless communication range of the first radio transceiver and the second radio transceiver of the cordless telephone base station are activated to exchange data and audio with each other (Fig. 2 in conjunction with Fig. 1; note the router 206; Fig. 3) and the cordless handset communicates with the cellular telephone (Fig. 2 in conjunction with Fig. 1; note the router 206; Fig. 3; col. 4, lines 45-50).

Regarding claim 2, Cannon discloses the system of claim 1 (see above), wherein the cordless telephone base station includes a short-range wireless communications module including hardware and software used for the first radio transceiver (Fig. 2, reference numeral 204), and cordless protocol stack and transcoder coupled to the cordless radio transceiver (Fig. 2, reference numeral 210).

Regarding claim 4, Cannon discloses the system of claim 2 (see above), wherein the short-range wireless communications module establishes an audio link for exchanging audio messages between the cordless telephone base station and the cellular telephone (col. 4, lines 34-58; col. 5, lines 28-30).

Regarding claim 5, Cannon discloses the system of claim 2 (see above), wherein the short-range wireless communications module establishes a data link for exchanging

data between the cordless telephone base station and the cellular telephone (col. 4, lines 34-58).

12. Claims 1 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Underwood (Pub. No.: US 2005/0085262; cited in PTO-892, paper no. 20050812).

Regarding claim 1, Underwood discloses a system for exchanging data and audio between a cellular telephone and a landline telephone, the system comprising: a cordless telephone base station (Fig. 2, reference 120A) having a first radio transceiver (Fig. 3, reference 141B) for wirelessly communicating with a cellular telephone (Fig. 2, reference 200) using a short-range RF communications technology (paragraphs [0023] and [0027]), and a second radio transceiver (Fig. 3, reference 141A) for communicating with a cordless handset associated with the cordless telephone base station (paragraphs [0023]); and the cordless handset (Fig. 2, reference 110A-B) having a third cordless radio transceiver configured to communicate with the cordless telephone base station using cordless radio frequency communications (paragraph [0022]), and wherein when the cellular telephone is within a wireless communication range of the first radio transceiver of the cordless telephone base station (paragraphs [0027]-[0028]), the first radio transceiver and the second radio transceiver of the cordless telephone base station are activated to exchange data and audio with each other and the cordless handset communicates with the cellular telephone (paragraphs [0027]-[0028]).

Regarding claim 6, Underwood discloses the system of claim 1, wherein when the first and second radio transceivers of the base station are activated to exchange data and audio with each other (paragraphs [0027]-[0028]), the cordless handset is able to receive

incoming calls and make outgoing calls for the cellular telephone (paragraphs [0027]-[0028]).

13. Claims 15, 18, 20, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Wonak et al. (hereinafter "Wonak"; Pub. No.: US 2003/0236091, cited in IDS filed on 7/28/2004).

Regarding claim 15, Wonak discloses a method for establishing a wireless communications between a cellular telephone (Fig. 1, reference 14) and a landline telephone (Fig. 1, reference numeral 16 in conjunction with reference numeral 18), the method comprising: establishing a wireless communications link between the landline telephone and the cellular telephone when the cellular telephone is within a range of a transceiver of a base station (Fig. 1, reference numeral 16) of the landline telephone (page 3, paragraph [0016]), wherein the landline telephone base station (Fig. 1, reference numeral 16) communicates with one or more telephone handsets of the landline telephone ((Fig. 1, reference numeral 18)); establishing an audio link between the cellular telephone and the landline telephone when the wireless communications link between the landline telephone and the cellular telephone is established (page 3, paragraph [0016]); receiving audio communications from the one or more telephone handsets of the landline telephone (page 3, paragraphs [0016]-[0017]); processing the audio communications at the base station of the landline telephone according to a wireless communications protocol corresponding to a wireless transceiver of the cellular telephone (page 3, paragraph [0017]); and sending the processed audio communications to the cellular telephone via the audio link (page 3, paragraphs [0016]-[0017]).

Regarding claim 18, Wonak discloses the method of claim 15 (see above), wherein the cellular telephone and the landline telephone both employ a short-range communications (page 3, paragraph [0016]).

Regarding claim 20, Wonak discloses the method of claim 15 (see above), wherein sending the processed audio communications to at least one of the cellular telephones via the audio link includes sending AT (ATtention) commands (page 3, paragraph [0016]-[0017]).

Regarding claim 22, Wonak discloses the method of claim 20 (see above), wherein the AT commands are sent using one of the audio packets, the data packets, and a combination of audio packets and data packets (page 3, paragraph [0016]-[0017]).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

14. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

15. Claims 3, 7-8, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cannon in view of Mooney et al. (hereinafter "Mooney"; Pub. No.: US 203/0045235).

Regarding claim 3, Cannon discloses the system of claim 2 (see above) wherein the cordless telephone base station and the cellular telephone communicates with each other (Fig. 2, reference 206; col. 4, lines 45-50). Cannon fails to disclose wherein the short-range wireless communications module supports a headset profile through which

the cordless telephone base station and the cellular telephone communicates with each other.

However, in the same field of endeavor, Mooney, in a short-range wireless communications type network, discloses wherein the short-range wireless communications module supports a headset profile through which the cordless telephone base station and the cellular telephone can communicate with each other by the headset profile (Figs. 1-4; page 1, paragraphs [0009], [0012]-[0021]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to support in the short-range wireless communications module of Cannon a headset profile through which the cordless telephone base station and the cellular telephone can communicate with each other as suggested by Mooney.

One of ordinary skill in this art would have been motivated to support in the short-range wireless communications module a headset profile through which the cordless telephone base station and the cellular telephone can communicate with each other because it would provide the framework for conventional short-range communications (Mooney: paragraph [0008]), provide a wireless hands free connection for a wireless phone (Mooney: page 1, paragraph [0009]) and it is the most commonly used profile.

Regarding claim 7, Cannon discloses a system for wireless communications between a cellular telephone and a landline telephone, the system comprising: a telephone base station associated with the landline telephone (Figs. 1-2, reference numeral 100a) including a short-range wireless transceiver (Fig. 2, reference numeral 202), and a first cordless radio transceiver (Fig. 2, reference numeral 208) (col. 4, lines

26-33); one or more handsets (Fig. 1, reference 102a), each handset comprising a second cordless radio transceiver (col. 4, lines 36-40) configured to communicate with the first cordless radio transceiver of the telephone base station using radio frequency communications (Fig. 3, reference numeral 302; col. 4, lines 36-40), a cellular telephone employing a short-range wireless communications technology compatible with the short-range wireless transceiver of the telephone base station (Fig. 1, reference numerals 110-114; col. 3, lines 39-46), so that when the cellular telephone is in a range of the short-range wireless transceiver, a wireless communication is established between the cellular telephone and the telephone base station (Fig. 3; col. 4, lines 14-19), and wherein when the wireless communication is established, an audio link is established between the cellular telephone and the telephone base station (Fig. 3; col. 4, lines 41-50 and 66 through col. 5, line 7). Cannon fails to disclose by using a short-range wireless communications headset profile embedded in the telephone base station of the landline telephone and the cellular telephone for exchanging audio packets when an audio exchange is required.

However, in the same field of endeavor, Mooney, in a short-range wireless communication, discloses using a short-range wireless communication headset profile embedded in the telephone base station of the landline telephone and the cellular telephone for exchanging audio packets when an audio exchange is required (Figs. 1 and 4, note that it is encompassed as reference numeral 502; page 1, paragraphs [0009], [0012]-[0021]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to establish the audio link of Cannon by using a short-

range wireless communication headset profile embedded in the telephone base station of the landline telephone and the cellular telephone for exchanging audio packets when an audio exchange is required as suggested by Mooney.

One of ordinary skill in this art would have been motivated to establish the audio link by using a short-range wireless communication headset profile embedded in the telephone base station of the landline telephone and the cellular telephone for exchanging audio packets when an audio exchange is required because it would provide the framework for conventional short-range communications (Mooney: paragraph [0008]), provide a wireless hands free connection for a wireless phone (Mooney: page 1, paragraph [0009]) and it is the most commonly used profile.

Regarding claim 8, in the obvious combination, Cannon discloses wherein a data link is established using an Asynchronous Connectionless Link (ACL) connection along with the audio link to support data exchange between the one or more cellular telephone and the telephone base station (from col. 4, line 59 through col. 5, line 7).

Regarding claim 11, in the obvious combination, Cannon discloses wherein the one or more handsets further include cordless radio transceivers and antenna (Figs. 1 and 3, references 102a and 302, respectively; col. 4, lines 36-40).

16. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cannon in combination with Mooney as applied to claim 7 above, and further in view of Underwood.

Regarding claim 12, Cannon in combination with Mooney fail to disclose wherein when the wireless communication is established, one of the one or more headsets is used

to receive incoming calls for the cellular telephone and to send outgoing calls on the behalf of the cellular telephone.

However, Underwood, in a system for wireless communications between a cellular telephone and a landline telephone, discloses wherein when the wireless communication is established (paragraphs [0027]-[0028]), one of the one or more headsets (Fig. 2, reference 110A-B) is used to receive incoming calls for the cellular telephone (Fig. 2, reference 200) and to send outgoing calls on the behalf of the cellular telephone (paragraph [0028]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to receive, when the wireless communication of Cannon in combination with Mooney is established, incoming calls for the cellular telephone and to send outgoing calls on the behalf of the cellular telephone as suggested by Underwood.

One of ordinary skill in this art would have been motivated to receive, when the wireless communication is established, incoming calls for the cellular telephone and to send outgoing calls on the behalf of the cellular telephone because it will provide the handsets with access to all data and functionality of the cellular telephones (Underwood: page 3, paragraph [0028]).

17. Claims 16, 19, 21, and 23-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wonak in view of Cannon.

Regarding claim 16, Wonak discloses the method of claim 15 (see above). Wonak fails to disclose establishing a data link using ACL (Asynchronous Connectionless link) connection between the cellular telephone and the landline

telephone base unit for supporting data exchanges between the cellular telephone and the landline telephone base unit.

However, in the same field of endeavor, Cannon discloses a method for establishing a wireless communication between a cellular telephone and a landline telephone, further comprising: establishing a data link using Asynchronous Connectionless Link (ACL) connection between the cellular telephone and the landline telephone base unit for supporting data exchanges between the cellular telephone and the landline telephone base unit (from col. 4, line 59 through col. 5, line 7).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to establish the data link of Wonak using Asynchronous Connectionless Link (ACL) connection between the cellular telephone and the landline telephone base unit for supporting data exchanges between the cellular telephone and the landline telephone base unit as suggested by Cannon.

One of ordinary skill in this art would have been motivated to establish the data link using Asynchronous Connectionless Link (ACL) connection between the cellular telephone and the landline telephone base unit for supporting data exchanges between the cellular telephone and the landline telephone base unit because it can support a higher data rate (see e.g., Cannon: col. 5, lines 3-7) and the quality and range are improved.

Regarding claim 19, Wonak discloses the method of claim 15 (see above) wherein the landline telephone base station comprises one transceiver, which is a short-range wireless communications transceiver for use in receiving/sending messages to the cellular telephone (page 3, paragraph [0016]). Cannon fails to disclose wherein the landline

telephone base station comprises two transceivers, one of which is a cordless link transceiver for use in receiving/sending messages to the one or more headset.

However, in the same field of endeavor, Cannon discloses a method for establishing a wireless communication between a cellular telephone and a landline telephone, wherein the landline telephone base station (Fig. 2, reference 100a) comprises two transceivers (Fig. 1, references 202 and 208), one of which is a cordless link transceiver for use in receiving/sending messages to the one or more headset (Fig. 2, reference 208; col. 4, lines 26-30 and 36-40), and the other one of which is a short-range wireless communications transceiver for use in receiving/sending messages to the cellular telephone (Fig. 2, reference 202; col. 3, lines 39-46; col. 4, lines 30-33).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to incorporate in the landline telephone base station of Wonak two transceivers, one of which is a cordless link transceiver for use in receiving/sending messages to the one or more landline headset as suggested by Cannon.

One of ordinary skill in this art would have been motivated to incorporate in the landline telephone base station two transceivers, one of which is a cordless link transceiver for use in receiving/sending messages to the one or more landline headset because it would allow normal FCC approved RF communications (Cannon: col. 4, lines 26-30).

Regarding claim 21, Wonak discloses the method of claim 20 (see above). Wonak fails to disclose wherein the AT commands are sent using data packets over an ACL (Asynchronous Connectionless link) connection.

However, in the same field of endeavor, Cannon discloses a method for establishing a wireless communication between a cellular telephone and a landline telephone, wherein the AT commands are sent using data packets over an ACL (Asynchronous Connectionless link) connection (from col. 4, line 59 through col. 5, line 7).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to send the AT commands of Wonak using data packets over an ACL (Asynchronous Connectionless link) connection as suggested by Cannon.

One of ordinary skill in this art would have been motivated to send the AT commands using data packets over an ACL (Asynchronous Connectionless link) connection because it can support a higher data rate (see e.g., Cannon: col. 5, lines 3-7) and the quality and range are improved.

Regarding claim 23, Wonak discloses the method of claim 20 (see above). Wonak fails to disclose wherein the AT commands are sent using data packets over an audio (SCO) connection.

However, in the same field of endeavor, Cannon discloses a method for establishing a wireless communication between a cellular telephone and a landline telephone, wherein the AT commands are sent using data packets over an audio (SCO) connection (from col. 4, line 59 through col. 5, line 7).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to send the AT commands of Wonak using data packets over an audio (SCO) connection as suggested by Cannon.

One of ordinary skill in this art would have been motivated to send the AT commands using data packets over an audio (SCO) connection because it can support up to three simultaneous synchronous voice channels (Cannon: from col. 4, line 59 through col. 5, line 7).

Regarding claim 24, Wonak discloses the method of claim 15 (see above), further comprising establishing a direct wireless communication link between the cellular telephone and a handset that is communicating with a landline telephone base station employing a short-range wireless communications technology when the cellular telephone is within a range of the landline telephone base station (page 3, paragraph [0016]). Wonak fails to disclose a **cordless** handset.

However, Cannon, in a method for establishing a wireless communication between a cellular telephone and a landline telephone, discloses: a **cordless** handset (col. 4, lines 36-40).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to use the handset of Wonak as cordless as suggested by Cannon.

One of ordinary skill in this art would have been motivated to use a cordless handset because it would allow the user to move freely without the restrictions and limitations of a cord.

Regarding claim 25, in the obvious combination, Wonak discloses wherein the wireless communication link between the landline telephone and the cellular telephone is established, the transceiver of the landline telephone base station is activated to exchange data and audio and one of the one or more handset is used to receive incoming calls and

make outgoing calls for the cellular telephone (paragraphs [0016]-[0017]). Wonak fails to disclose the two transceivers of the landline telephone base station are activated to exchange data and audio with each other.

However, in the obvious combination, Cannon discloses the two transceivers of the landline telephone base station are activated to exchange data and audio with each other (col. 4, lines 45-50 and from line 66 through col. 5, line 15).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by applicant to incorporate and activate the two transceivers of the landline telephone base station of Wonak to exchange data and audio with each other as suggested by Cannon.

One of ordinary skill in this art would have been motivated to incorporate and activate the two transceivers of the landline telephone base station to exchange data and audio with each other because it would allow normal FCC approved RF communications (Cannon: col. 4, lines 26-30) and wireless, long-range communications (col. 4, lines 45-50).

Conclusion

18. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

19. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Marivelisse Santiago-Cordero whose telephone number is (571) 272-7839. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 7:30am to 4:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lester Kincaid can be reached on (571) 272-7922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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ELISEO RAMOS-FELICIANO
PATENT EXAMINER